THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1879.

Amusements To-Bar.

Maverly's Lyceum Theatre—Colored Minstrels. Monter & Bint's Garden—Concert.

#### The Removal of Gen. Smith. The following is a copy of a paper which

was brought to this city on Tuesday by Col. TRACY, Clerk to the Mayor:

"STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHANNES, & ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1679. "Whereas, The Mayor of the city of New York has re moved William F. Shirn from office as Police Commis-sioner of the city of New York for cause after opportu-nity to him to be heard; and "Whereas, The said Mayor has communicated to me in

writing the reasons for such removal;

" Now, therefore, I do hereby approve of said removal. " By the Governor:

"D. C. Rousson, Private Secretary." We are sorry that the esteemed Chief Magistrate of this State should have affixed his signature to such an official document. It is an act of flagrant and cruel injustice to a patriot and a soldier. The reasons assigned for the removal of Gen. SMITH are not the real reasons. The official act of Mayor Cooper and Gov. Robinson is an attempt to brand with dishonor the name of an honorable man merely because the office he occupies is wanted for political purposes. The false character of the charges is clearly shown by a fact which we will state: The Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN-who. though not on the Mayor's shoulders, is the only head he has-offered to Gen. SMITH, through his counsel, before any charges were preferred, the opportunity to resign with honor if he would only vacate the

Furthermore it is well known that since the charges against Gen. SMITH were transmitted to Gov. Robinson, persons understood to represent the views of the Mayor have requested the Governor not to approve of Gen. SMITH's removal, or at least to postpone action in his case. That the removal was brought about just at this time by the failure of the attempt to remove Commissioner WHEELER is evident from the declaration of Col. TRACY, the Mayor's clerk, as reported in the Graphic of last evening:

"I went up to Albany," said Col. TRACY, an Monday night, after the WHEELER farce, and brought down the removal certificate yesterday."

That is it, precisely. After the WHEELER farce it became necessary to have a new man in the Board to secure the appointment of inspectors of election of a certain political complexion. We say, therefore, that while Gen. SMITH's removal purports to have been made on account of his alleged neglect of official duty, it was in truth made to gratify the political aspirations of one or two men. Could be have been removed without the assignment of any cause whatever we should have cared but little about it, and we think the General himself would have cared still less; but to virtually convict this war-worn veteran of a misdemeanor, without a trial by jury, and to remove him dishonorably, is a most unworthy

The Governor's certificate of approval contains one recital of fact which is notoriously untrue. We refer to the statement that the Mayor removed Mr. Commissioner SMITH "after opportunity to him to be heard." Does Gov. Robinson think that the hearing accorded to Gen. SMITH by Mr. Cooper is such a hearing as the law requires? Mr. COOPER ordered Gen. SMITH's counsel out of his office, and would have had them forcibly ejected if he could have found officers subservient enough to obey his arbitrary and infamous command. It is a mockery to call this a hearing. Mr. Cooper heard what he did hear only because he could not help hearing it. Gov. Robinson himself, when the case came before him, pursued a different course, and listened to the counsel with a dignity and courtesy becoming his high office. But even the Governor, with all his many virtues, is human, and we think in this case partisan considerations have had undue weight with him.

#### Why Are They So Important? Though the heavens fall the Republicans

and the TILDEN Democrats must have their proportion of the Inspectors of Election.

What does this mean? Why is it so important?

What difference can it make to what party the Inspectors of Election belong, so that they are honest men?

Does not the overwhelming importance attached to their selection go to show that it is something more than an honest performance of official duty which is expected and is wanted of them?

Are we so near to the times of Tween that the result of an election depends not on the ballots, but upon the Inspectors? What sort of reform is this?

Answer: Sham reform.

Bolting. The only party in this State that ever knew how to bolt in a style that was thoroughly effective, while at the same time exciting general admiration, was the Barnburners. Other factions have occasionally resorted to this mode of redressing real or fancied wrongs, as, for example, the Hunkers, the Silver-Gray Whigs, and the Anti-Tammany Democrats; but the result was usually trivial in its consequences, and not infrequently inspired contempt rather than fear among those at whom the blow was struck. But the Barnburners! full of brains, genius, eloquence, and audacity, they aimed high, handled great questions, and in many conflicts involving measures and men they neither asked nor showed quarter.

Radical in their principles, and dashing in their modes of attack upon opponents, the Barnburners ridiculed the conservatism of the Hunkers and the timidity of the leaders of that staid, slow element in State politics. These two factions had quarrelled over the management of the canals and other matters of home policy, and the failure of MAR-TIN VAN BUREN to obtain a Presidential nomination in 1844, and the defeat of SILAS WRIGHT while running a second time for Governor in 1846; and everything was ripe for a rupture when the State Convention of 1847, in which the Hunkers had a majority, refused to put up Azariah C. Flago, a Barnburer, for Comptroller, an office he had filled

with marked ability. Just at that moment the WILMOT proviso entered the field of controversy. It gave the hard-pressed Barnburners a popular rallying cry, and they resolved to bolt the ticket of the Convention that had rejected FLAGG. The Hunker Democratic nominee for Comptroller was Judge HUNGERFORD; the Whig candidate was MILLARD FILLMORE. The

latter was elected by nearly 40,000 majority. In this, their first bolt, the Barnburners gave the Hunkers a striking proof of their pluck and power. The next year, under the banner of Free Soil and Free Men, they startled the country by creeting the Buffalo platform, and nominating MARTIN VAN Bunen as a bolting candidate for the Presidency, thus insuring the defeat of Gen.

Cass, the regular national nomince and the idol of the Hunkers.

The vote of New York was the turning point in the contest. The Barnburners wrested the State from Cass, splitting the party in two right in the middle, and allowing Gen. TAYLOR to bear off the prize by a majority that rose far above 100,000.

This result demonstrated that the Barnburners were a faction with which it was perilous to trifle; and in due time it brought the party in New York to their feet, giving them the control of the organization down to the outbreak of the civil war.

Many of the leaders in the memorable bolts of 1847 and 1848 are still active in politics. Conspicuous among those who have all the while remained in the Democratic fold, we may mention the typical names of Gov. TILDEN and Chief Judge CHURCH. Prominent among those who aided to found and build up the Republican party, we call to mind Gov. Lucius Robinson and ex-

Senator REUBEN E. FENTON. The Barnburners played a grand rôle in their day. Whether for good or for evil, they were the most successful bolters the State ever saw.

#### Subscriptions Opened in this City for

the De Lesseps Canal. The subscription books for stock in M. DE LESSEPS'S Franco-Universal Canal were opened yesterday at 120 Broadway. The peculiar link that binds, or is to bind, French ideas with American capital in this great undertaking is Mr. NATHAN APPLETON, formerly of the banking house of Bowles Brothers, a firm no doubt still remembered by many Americans who have travelled abroad.

When Bowles Brothers were solvent and operating branch houses in all the principal cities of Europe and Asia, their business was distinguished by a largeness of conception and an ideality of imaginativeness, so to speak, that are seldom found in purely financial enterprises, Mr. NATHAN APPLETON, in particular, was possessed with the idea that the city of Geneva, with its lovely situation at the head of a remarkably blue lake, and its fine view, on clear days, of the snow-topped peaks of the Mont Blane range, was well suited to become the monetary headquarters of the world. Bowles Brothers set about making it such. They established at Geneva a luxuriously upholstered office, and then published maps of the globe arranged with concentric circles, showing the relative distances of Paris, Frankfort, London, New York, Yokohama, and so forth, from the central point-which was occupied by Geneva.

One other town has been similarly hon ored. Duluth, on Lake Superior, formerly figured upon certain maps as the centre of a system of concentric rings like that thrown around Geneva by the enterprise of Bowles Brothers, and extending to the uttermost limits of the earth. The Duluth map was adorned with representations of vast herds of buffaloes, driven by friendly and commercially inclined Sloux warriors, and all heading toward Duluth.

We suppose that in the next map which Mr. NATHAN APPLETON designs, the Isthmus of Darien will hold the point around which the concentric circles are swung. He might lend picturesqueness to his chart by borrowing an idea from the Duluth geographers and introducing pictures of great herds of American capitalists, with bags of gold in their hands, all heading toward Panama, where French projectors are waiting with pockets wide open.

We print in THE SUN this morning interviews with several New York merchants upon the DE LESSEPS project. They all speak favorably of the canal; some of them speak of it with unaffected enthusiasm. This will, doubtless, be very gratifying to the promoters of the company.

We are unable, however, to report that the rush to 120 Broadway yesterday to secure shares in the French Company was so great as to discommode the ordinary street traffic in that part of the town. Indeed, our reporters learned nothing that warrants us in announcing that a single dollar of American capital was subscribed.

The Republican Candidate for Governor.

The strong and increasing probability of a Democratic defeat in this State at the approaching election augments the importance which attaches to the Republican nomination for Governor. The Republicans ought to put up one of their very best men. HAMILTON FISH and EDWIN D. MORGAN have been spoken of; but they belong to the past, and are hardly likely ever again to figure in active political life. Gen. ARTHUR is personally popular, and Mr. L. P. Mor-TON would not be a bad nomination.

It is said that Mr. A. B. CORNELL is Senator CONKLING's choice, and that he is very likely to be the choice of the Convention. Why do not the Republicans place their foremost lawyer and statesman, WILLIAM

M. EVARTS, in the field? He ought to be nominated by acclama tion. Then we should have a lively cam-

Mr. Evants would make long but witty speeches, and his partner, Mr. CHOATE, would make speeches short but witty. All the Republicans would vote for Mr. EVARTS, and he came so very near to being a Democrat a few years ago that some

Democrats might vote for him. If elected Governor of this State, he might not improbably afterward be elected President of the United States.

## Mr. Tilden's Hand.

There is no Bureau of Nincompoops to lay it to this time. Either Mr. TILDEN has very little influence with a Governor and a Mayor of his own making, or the unjust and illegal removal of Gen. SMITH must be laid

to his charge. What the effect will be on Mr. TILDEN'S political fortunes remains to be seen. He is a strong man, and he may be strong enough to do such things. We shall see. Perhaps Mr. SMITH M. WEED will come forward and say that he did it.

In order to discourage M. DE LESSEPS and his Franco-American friends from digging a job in the shape tof an interoceanic canal, it is not necessary to encourage Capt. James B. Eans in his hopes of building a job in the shape of an interoceanic ship railway.

Whenever the troops at the West have a fight with Sioux, it is customary to hear that "among the dead is the chief who killed Gen. CUSTER." That chief must have at least as many lives as a cat, so often has he been slain. His latest resurrection was in MILES's last fight, when he was promptly re-killed, of course,

There are younger actors, of undoubted talent and promise, who are going the road FECHTER went. Let them consider seriously whether it is the part of wise men or prudent men to continue in it.

Where is the Ancient Mariner of the Navy Department at this moment, when an appalling peril menaces the hoop-pole and persimmon commerce of his beloved Wabash? Has he not heard of the dreadful sea serpent, a hundred feet long at the very least, now cruising about in the Mississippi, off St. Louis. In a seemingly

purposeless manner that may be assumed nerely to disarm suspicion? Does he not know that the Ohio empties into the Mississippl, and that the Wabash empties into the Mr. Thompson should ship a car load or two of torpedoes to Indiana at once.

SITTING BULL is in Canada and disposed to stay there, decidedly preferring the rule of the Great Mother to that of the Fraudulent Great Father. Gen. MILES is satisfied that there is no chance of any fighting at present in that quarter, and therefore no reason why he should stay there any longer; Gen. Shenidan, however, thinks MILES had better wait a month or so to make sure.

It appears that for one honorable member o call another honorable member a liar is not regarded by a majority of the Quebec legislators as a breach of parliamentary decorum. Evi dently our-northern neighbors believe in the freedom of debate in its widest extent.

Last Sunday, in Boston, the Rov. HENRY Mongan preached a sermon on "Fast Young Men," advertised as " for the fortieth time in Boston." Thus it is evident that in some Boston pulpits a popular discourse has a run like a popular drama on the stage. The discourse was also advertised, for its fortieth performance, as "in a new dress," which strengthens the suggested analogy between pulpit and play

The choice which has just been made of an American eleven for the next international ericket match with Canada will give to that match a widespread interest. In previous conests the American eleven has consisted wholly of Philadelphia players; and the results might justify a continuance of this practice, for the players of that city, the centre of American cricketing, have invariably, in former contests, beaten not only all Canada, but the best teams of English officers that could be chosen from the garrisons of Halifax, Bermuda, and Montreal. Remembering the success with which the Philadelphia strictly amateur eleven me the far-famed eleven picked out from all Australia, it is probably not too much to say that few English cities, with the exception of London, to which so many cricketers gravitate, could show a better. Nevertheless, it will give a far more extended interest to the coming Ottawa match, now that two members of the St. George's Club of this city and one member of the Penineleven. The Canadians will also feel relieved that the number of NEWHALLS has been reduced to two (C. A. and D. S.) for the next match, in place of the rather discouraging allowance of four usually provided,

Mr. TILDEN once said a very wise thing; wit, that great success in American politics is not to be achieved by pipe laying and wire pulling, by truck and dicker, but by fidelity to those fundamental principles which lie at the bottom of our democratic institutions and are dear to the hearts of the people,

That is as true now as it was when Mr. TILDEN said it. May the day never come when it shall cease to be true!

The Rev. CHARLES ZUCKER of Palatine is a wiser, a sadder, and a poorer clergyman than he was a brief half year ago. Since then he has parted with \$3,000 to one woman because she cried, and with \$13,000 to another woman because she seemed to be truly plous. Experience is, indeed, a dear schoolmaster; the Rev. Mr. Zucken's brief tuition has cost him something like \$15,000. But it is a safe prediction that, so far as he is concerned, wealthy but anonymous Catholic ladies and widows in listress will hereafter advertise in vain.

It had hardly seemed possible, three nonths ago, for the Paris American dentist, Evans—a man who has been more or less in the mouths of the gabblers there for years-to enjoy greater advertisement than his dentistry long ago brought him. And yet the undreamtof climax of his career was then impending—he was the only man in the universe who could officially identify the decomposed remains of the Prince Imperial, which he did from a eculiar plugging he had given to one of the Prince's teeth. In one way and another Evans as been queerly mixed up with affairs of state and persons of state; and the revelations and reminiscences of that dentist would be as comical, probably, as those of most diplomats.

## Troublesome Galusha A. Graw.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.- The efforts now being sylvania. The second is to exile the man who is likely to prove most troublesome to Quay. Kemble & Co. in their game to make Matthew S. Quay United States Senator, to

succeed Wallace.
The Grantmen, G. Washington Childs, A. M., Borle, the bold mariner, and Boker, the post laureate of the Union League of Philadelphia, are at the bottom of the scheme to send Grow away for the reason first indicated. Sens. tor Cameron and M. S. Quay are at the top of the plan to exile him for the reason last named. As the latter have influence with Mr. Evarts, they are likely to succeed, unless Mr. Sherman concludes to take Grow under his own

The term of Collector Tutton is rapidly drawing to lose, and it is known that Sherman has it in his mind to ffer Grow the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia. the highest Federal office in Fennsylvania. Mr. Grow will be strongly used to accept this office, mainly to checkmate the movement of Mayor Stokley to give Grant a solid delegation from Philadelphia.

## The Civil Service as a Party Machine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your imely leading article on "The Electioneering Fund" illudes only to the money power wielded by the Admin-stration by means of its immense patronage. The power to levy contributions upon the enormous army of menheiding offices of emidiment is only a small part of the
power that is wielded for partisen purpose by the party
in power. When we consider the fact that every appointment is made with reference to the ability of the
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sizes no man can sective a place under the flower-incent,
the mere money power is a comparatively triffing consideration. It is a very common thing for the incumbent of
an office to be removed, although his party record is unimpractiable, in order to make a place for some one who
has a reputation for skill in paragraph writing or party
insingement. Count the number of voters holding
offices, add to that the contractors and laborers whose
vites are secured, and then conduct the power wielded
by these selected tools of party, who are distributed
by these selected tools of party, who are distributed
by these selected tools of party, who are distributed
by these selected tools of party, who are distributed
for man estimate of the obstacles in the way of political
reform.

But the people are prepared tor the conflict. The eves o levy contributions upon the enormous army of me

reform.

But the people are prepared for the conflict. The eyes of the community are being opened, and we may reasonably hope for an end to the most certific, unserguiding, and translatent Administration of the general Government that the country has ever endured.

New York, Aug. 6.

## Gov. Robinson and Gen. Butler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I have read many articles for years against Benj. F. Butler, very lew of them have I believed. As a civilian I was n the Department of the Gulf during Gen. Butler's coin the Department of the Gulf during Gen. Butlet's commend, and, although colibrally opposed to him. I can to stilly be his wonderful executive phility. Never in my knowledge of New Orients have such save such subject ender reigned. I did not once steek to Gen. Butlet during my residence in New Orients, and, indeed, never but once in my life, many years afterward. I am personally maknown to him. In the Department of the Gulf Gen. Butlet's staff was composed of live men of ability.

When the Whig party went out of existence, I began voting with the Democrats and have done so ever since. But if I were in Massachusetts to-day, I should vote by Beni F. Butlet and do all I could to have him ejected Governor.

A Warms Handed Narrye or the Hig.

## Another Suggestion.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: As a num er of candidates have been suggested for the nomina ion of Governor of this State, please allow me to sug est a gentleman of high standing and wide reputation the United States for housety, integrity, and ability-len John E. Veiliged. ieu. John E. Nufford.

He held the important position of Federal agent for the exchange of prisoners during the greater portion of the init war. It monimized we can cloud him, Youn tunerica as well as old will take; ride in electing such included and pure man, who has never been found wanting in any position he has held, and always his been and is a bimon-pure war Democrat to the core.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! With som difficulty I managed to push my way into a Third ave-nue horse car about 8 o'clock this morning. The Frank in square trains were rathing along the Rowery nearly empty, occasionally followed by trains from which the people were rapidly thinning out. The horse cars were packed, as in the old days before rapid transit wa known. Why?

Seventeen Thousand Bollars a Week. From the Harrishury Patriot. Stoughton says that it cost him double his salary to lee in St. Felerahorg, and that the actual work required of the American Minimur at that Court would not occury one week in a year. When Courtons used to ought to abolish that institution with as little delay as possible. THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5 .- The Democretic State Committee will soon meet to issue the call for the State Convention. The troubles in the party agitate the Committee. Nobody seems to feel perfectly sure how two or three members stand as to Gov. Robinson and John Kelly, and Mr. Tilden and Judge Church. When the Committee organized last fall it became apparent that the so-called anti-Tilden wing had a bare majority, and were able to rediect Mr. Purcell, a leader of that class, to the chair of the Com-

It is now asserted that at least one of those who then followed the lead of Purcell has gone

over to the other side. But whether this be true or false, what bearing can it have upon the next State Convention? Much in various ways, as all students of New York politics know. The Committee make up the roll of the Convention. This often determines the controlling power in the body from the outset of the proceedings all the way through. The Committee call the Convention to order and designate the temporary President, who, in turn, appoints the Committees on Contested Seats, on Resolutions, on Permanent Organization, and on all other matters while he fills the chair. The names of the three committees first mentioned are furnished to the temporary President by the State Committee; and he, being their instrument, must be a rare man if he does not endorso their lists from A

to Z This stereotyped method of transacting the business gives the State Committee immense power in the preliminary organization and subsequent management of a State Convention. In a body of four hundred delegates the Commit-tee has often found itself able to finally overcome and break down an adverse majority of thirty to forty.

It is this view of the situation that imparts to the approaching meeting of the Democratic State Committee so much importance, for it can hardly fall to show whether the majority of the members favor or are opposed to what may be designated as the Tilden-Robinson wing of the party. It is well known that Mr. Purcell, the Chairman, and the editor of the Rochester Union, is very pronounced in his hostility to this type of Democracy, and it may be assumed with safety that he now believes that a majority of the Committee are in accord with him and will act with him at the coming meeting of the Committee, and also when the Convention assembles. If Mr. Purcell is correct in these conclusions then we may look for pretty lively scenes on both these occasions, for as the scales may incline to the one side or the other, so may follow the list of candidates from Governor all the way down. Indeed, the election with all its ulterior consequences to the State and the nation, may depend upon the action of

#### JUDGE DAVIS AND JUDGE FIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: David Davis is not a Democrat. He never was. When he joins the party it will be time enough to talk about handing him its colors. With Gov. Palmer the case is different. He was a Democrat before the war, and is a Democrat now. He has a claim which may be considered.

When Chase, Clifford, Nelson, Field, and Grier decided, in the case of Hepburn agt. Griswold, that greenbacks could not be constitutionally made a legal tender for private debta. Judge Davis was in the minority with Swayne and Miller. When the Pennsylvania Railroad determined to reverse that decision, and Grand packed the Supreme Court for the purpare, by the appointment of two of the company . most facile and unscrupulous attorneys, Judge Davis again appeared in company with Swayne, Miller, Bradley, and Strong, aiding and assist ing in that historic outrage upon justice and law. It is unnecessary to discuss that remarkable affair. It was second only in atrocity to the electoral swindle, where Bradley and Strong again came to the front in the service of the same Rings and corporations, and no paper has done more to expose it than THE SUN. You published first, I believe, the late Chief Justice's grave but terrible arraignment of the authers of that judicial crime, and the solemn protest of the illustrious Nelson, and his surviv. ing associates, Field and Clifford, against the illegal disturbance of a case in which judgment had been pronounced, and the rehearing, in violation of every rule and precedent of the court, in order to reach a decision agreeable to the Executive and certain powerful corporations. Of course Judge Davis acted conscientiously; but he was in bad company and doing senndalous work, which no Democratean ever

Judge Davis is not a man to take responsibilities. He dreads and shirks them. He is this day a third party all by himself, because he basn't decision enough to step boidly to the place where his real convictions would carry him. He is to a large extent responsible for the result of the Electoral Commission. The bill never would have passed, but for the expectation that he would serve. But the Republicans knew their man well; they got him elected Senator, and, consistent only as a trimmer, Davis did what they expected; he dodged under cover and left Joe Bradley the casting

vote. Judge Davis is a constitutional dodger. He dodges like a duck whenever he hears a noise, or sees a gleam of steel. He is afraid of his own shadow, and his shadow being big, he is usually in about the state of mind of Falstaff

n Shrewsbury field. Take up the reports, and you will find him on he wrong side of almost every great constitutional question affecting the rights of the people and the sides on the side of the Executive, of power, and wealth. In the McCardle case he went with the majority, and, according to nature, dodged the issue. In the test oath cases he maintained the legality of the proscription. I might spin out this record to a dozen illustrations. But enough is enough. Should Judge Davis ever screw up his courage to the point of ioining the Democratic party, purge and live cleanly for ten or fifteen years—and by this I mean forswear Federalism-he might become eligible in the course of time. I admit that he made a long stride in that direction when he made his admirable little speech against the use of the army in elections; and if his previous record had been of a piece with that, his friends might succeed both in nominating and electing him.

If we are to have a candidate from the beach, I still insist that Mr. Justice Field is the man who can be nominated and ought to be elected. He was right on all the great questions where Davis was wrong; he was candid and bold where Davis trimmed and dodged; he never trained with Bradley and Strong; and what is also to the purpose he never voted a Federalist,

Whig, or Republican ticket in his life, Davis's nomination would lose more Demo cratic votes than Greeley's did. Field's would bring the last radical Jeffersonian to the polls. and along with them every thoroughbred Unionist who desires reform in the Government, and a return to the ancient ways. I rise again to renominate Stephen J. Field of Callfornia for President and Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania for Vice-President. That is a ticket which will sweep Nevada, California. Oregon, and Pennsylvania, and will be as strong in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, as any other that can be named. Washington, July 30. Kankaree.

#### An Opinion of Counsel. From the Broadlan Engle. Mr. William O. Bartlett was found at his office

this afternoon by an Eogh reporter. He said:
"In my opinion the removal is clearly an illegal and
unconstitutional proceeding. It is virtually convering From the Richester Union and Advertises. man of misdemeasor without, a trial by jury. Te-Mayor should have power to remove without cause. To Assym as a cause for removal an ucl which constitutes a misdomeanor under the statute law and then to present to give a man a hearing which in reality was no bearing at all, and to convict him in a summary way, while at the same time disqualitying him from holding office, seems to the an infraction of the Constitution. I don't think the removal is valid for that reason. A Chance for Young Garamen.

Mrs. Lord.

From the Cutholic Berald.

Mrs. Thomas Hicks-Lord has gone to Europe.

tere, it is said, she will permanently reside.

THE DIAMOND TRIAL.

The Rev. Father Zucker Says that he was

The examination in the case of John T. Lynch, the diamond broker, and Mary S. Hasey, his alleged accomplice, accused of swindling Rogers & Fay out of \$3,500 in a diamond transattendance was fair. action, was continued in the Jefferson Market Police Court vesterday by Justice Morgan. Middleton, 4 years, 108 lbs., \$165; G. B. Morris' Charles Zucker, a Catholic priest from Pala-

tine, Montgomery County, was the first witness called for the prosecution.

'Have you ever seen Mrs. Hasey before?" "Yes; I have also seen Lynch. I knew her by the name of Mrs. Charles E. Schoonmaker; that was her card. I saw her on the 26th of March, when she called on me at the Gilsoy House. A week or ten days before an advertise ment appeared in the New York Heraid, under the name of Oleander, saying that a wealthy widow in distress wanted the loan of \$3,000, for which she would give ample security and five per cent, interest for three months. I answered the next day that I would take seven per cent, for twelve months, if the securities were all right and my travelling expenses paid. Three or four days afterward Oleander answered my letter, agreeing to my terms, and saying the business must be concluded before the 4th of April. On the 25th of March I answered her

despatch to meet me at the Glisoy House. The same afternoon I received a despatch saying. I am sick, but will call at five. At five o'clock the next day the waiter brought me a card, 'Mrs. Charles Schoonmaker, 268 West Forty-second street." I went to the ladies' parfor and found Mrs. Hasey there. She said har brother in Philadelphia was on the eve of failing in business, and to save him from utter ruin she had pledged her diamonds with Mr. Lynch for \$3,000, with the provision that she return the money in ten days, with \$100 additional, or otherwise lose them, I took my hat to leave. She cried and begred me to help her in her great trouble. To get rid of her I said I would go the next morning, but she begred so hard that I went with her. In going down stairs she called Lynch a Shylock an unscrupulous extortioner, and all kinds of bad names. I promised to go the next day. I wanted to leave the city, but kept my word. I went to Lynch's place, 618 Broadway, and Lynch brought the diamonds, and I gave him a \$3,000 draft on an Albany bank. I waited until eleven o'clock and then took the jewelry to the express office at Broadway and Twenty-second street and sent it to my home.

Mr. Lynch came five or six times into the office and tried to make me buy a gold chain. The boy came with the draft certified. Schoonmaker gave Lynch \$100 and me a \$20 bill for my trivelling expenses. Lynch did not say anything about the value of the diamonds, Mrs. Schoonmaker spease all the time hard against Lynch and when Lynch came in I took the liberty of a Catholic clergyman, and told him he had a good, honest Catholic name. I parted with Mrs. Schoonmaker at Lynch's door at noon. I never saw her gaala. She wrote two or three letters to me. I saw her at the Ludlow street jail. I at once recognized her as the person with whom I had the bostness."

Mrs. Hassy here burst into tears. Adjournment was then had.

The publication of the arrest of Mrs. Schoonmaker first dewe Mr. Zucker's attention to his own diamond transaction. He had his diamonds a

ing gentleman, about 45 years of age. He speaks with a strong German accent, and it is difficult to understand him.

#### LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS: Gangs at Work in Canada Making Notes that

are Likely to Deceive. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Officers of the Se cret Service Division in the Treasury Department say that the business of making counterfeit money is constantly increasing. With the esumption of sliver coinage the work of counterfeiting silver coins was begun, and although hardly a week passes in which a gang of coin counterfeiters is not broken up, new gangs are organized with alarming frequency. Congress appropriated \$60,000 for the use of the Secret Service Division this year. Thirty-five men are employed, and their travelling expenses are paid out of this sum. Civilians who detect counterfeiters generally get a reward of about \$30 in each case in which the prisoner is con-victed.

so in each case in which the prisoner is convicted.

Several gangs of expert counterfelters are known to be making counterfeits of legal-tender notes in Canada, A sample of a new counterfeit \$5 note has been received at the secret service headquarters. In goneral look the face of the counterfeit closely resembles that of a genuine note. The inthe work on the counterfeit is very fine, and the imitation of fibre paper on which the note is counterfeited is fair. The counterfeited fibre is in more regular lines than the genuine, and the back of the counterfeit is a shade lighter than the genuine notes. The great defect, in the counterfeit, however, is the absence of scroll work over and under the words, "Series 1875," in the upper left hand corner of the face of the note. The omission of this scroll work was undoubtedly intentional on the part of the counterfeiters. As soon as the counterfeiters was undoubtedly intentional on the part of the counterfeiters. As soon as the counterfeiters will change the plate so as to remedy all the published defects, and send forth new notes.

Two men were arrested in Erie for passing these counterfeits, and a quantity of the bad money was discovered on their persons. They have refused to give any information to the authorities.

### FISH DYING BY THOUSANDS. Mortality Among Strange Fish in Lake Kenka and Perchia Conesus Lake.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., Aug. 5 .- Two years ago a peculiar fish appeared in Lake Kenka. The full grown fish were about five inches long, and in shape like a shad. From the throat a sharp projection of bone extended along the belly to the tail. At night these fish gathered in schools near the shores of the lake and darted schools near the shores of the lake and darted swiftly through the water, with the dorsal fin above the surface, making a noise like that of an ascending skyrocket. No one had ever seen any of the fish before, and the mystery of their appearance has never been solved. They were given the name of "saw belies." This senson the surface of the lake is strown with the dead bodies of these strange fish. They float on the water by thousands. Occasionally one of the fish may be seen to shoot up from the lake like an arrow, and then it falls back to the water dead.

an arrow, and then it falls back to the water dead.

Conesus Lake, in Livingston County, is famous for its large builheads. This summer a strange epidemic has broken out among them and the yellow perch. The builheads came to the shore by hundreds, gasping and spoarently dying. After lying in a stapid condition in the shallow water, and parity on the sand, sometimes for a day, they seem to recover, and work their way back into the inke. The nearch come to the shore and act in the same manner. None of them fecover, however, and the shores are strewn with dead perch, some of them of very large size. Immense numbers of eagles and lashinawas have been attracted to the inke by the dying fish, on which they feed. The many rocky gions and aimest innecessible ravines of these birds of prey.

The United States still remain unrepresented creat Britain and Bussia, and everything core along staken We would ave money by letting the mixous remain vacant. Our Bindsters abroad seem to have shing to do but to spend their salary and more to, indicer Lowell complains that his business at Mairrel is tell respite When the missions are open, what the rest togoto, who are the best milliners and failors, and how crescriptions are to be made at Carl. We

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The un-dersigned challenge any two judior earsings in Brooklyn to row a pair cared race of feur miles on Gowanus Ray for SNI or STI.

Address SI Partition street, Brooklyn, Frank Straves, Josep McList.

#### SARATOGA'S EXTRA RACES.

Egypt, aged, 117 lbs., \$150; H. P. McGrath's Ob-

Hippogriffe, 4 years, 113 lbs., \$35; J. McCullough's George McCullough, 3 years, 102 lbs.,

The flag dropped with all the horses well to-

gether except Egypt, who was sulky, and did not

go off well. Lady Middleton was first in front,

and kept there under an easy pull to the end

winning with ease a few lengths ahead of Hip-pogriffe, second, Observanda third. Time,

The second race was for a purse of \$300, one

mile and one furlong. The following were the starters and their price in pools: C. Reed's Bon-

nie Wood, 4 years, 108 fbs., \$450; L. Hart's Bon-

nie Carrie, 3 years, 85 lbs., \$290; P. Lorillard's

Pique, 4 years, 103 lbs., \$65; T. Puryear's

races as follows:

Mile Race—J. R. Keen's Dan Sparling, \$200, D. J. Crouse's Jericho, \$90; Oden Bowle's Belle, \$30; E. J. Baidwin's Clara D., \$15; John Spellman's Patrol, \$10. Clarendon Hotel Stakes—Mile and a quarter; three-year-old fillest of L. Lorillard's Ferica, \$200; L. Hart's Bonnie Carrie, \$55; C. Reci's Contessa, \$20; W. Astor's Luin, \$15, \$18. Hall's Emilec, \$10; T. W. Deswell's D. Kentineks, \$15, \$10; T. W. Deswell's D. Kentineks, \$15, \$10; T. W. Deswell's D. Kentineks, \$15, \$10; T. W. Deswell's H. Carter's By, and Bye, \$50; E. V. Sondiker's Giroffe, \$30; T. M. Doswell's Neutonatel, \$30; J. M. Rell's Miros, \$20; J. J. Bevin's Emily F., \$28; H. P. McGrath's Dupil-cate, \$20; E. A. Clabaugh's Odin, \$20; W. M. Conner's Girdlis, \$12. Selling race, mile and a furlows—G. B. Morris's Exppt.

Glidilla, \$12.

Selling race, mile and a furlong—G. B. Morris's Egypt, \$50; T. Puryear's Jackscrew, \$41; Dwyer Bros. Rhada-manthus, \$25; E. Yard's Bowstring, \$21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

opinion of the Court of Errors reversing the

udgment of the Oyer and Terminer of Hudson

County raises the question whether the prison-

The question is not only startling, but per-

plexing, and confessedly not free from doubt,

sided both here and in England that upon a writ

It is true that it has been frequently been de-

of error, whether the same be prosecuted by the

plaintiff or the defendant in the Court below.

the Court of Errors, upon a reversal of judg-

ment, may proceed to give such judgment

ers are entitled to be discharged or tried anew

1:174. French pools paid \$10.80.

servands, 2 years, 75 fbs., \$40; P. A. Wo

-Sir Henry Bessemer has in his time Lady Middleton, Bonnie Wood, Mintzer, and Bill Dillon Carry Off the Purses. SARATOGA, Aug. 6 .- The track and weather

taken out 160 patents.
--Three of the Munich clubs have resolved. not to admit Jews, and a Jewish Judge has been exclus from a club at Ulm. were both excellent for to-day's extra races. The The first race was for a purse of \$300, three quarters of a mile. The starters and their rat-ing in pools were as follows: J. G. Nelson's Lady

-A bill before the Hungarian Parliament oposes that after six years the Magyar tanguage shall obligatory in all schools.

-A French parliamentary committee has reported favorably on a bill requiring all contractors for public works to be natives, and all material to be em-

BUNBEAMS.

-A statue mania has of late raged in rance. Rabelais is to be thus honored at Chinon, and leranger and Théophile Gautier are also put forward for this species of commemoration.

-Zing-U-Zing, the Chinese glant, who is over eight feet high, and 25 years old, is now on exhibition at the St. Petersburg Zoflogical Garden. He attracts as much attention as the Zulus did who were lately ex-hibited at the same place. -India has become one of the largest

rheat producing countries in the world, and it is anticipaied that the completion of the Indas Railroad, by heapening carriage, will make the Punjanb a won rge exporting province. -Mile. Raymondi, from whom Garibaldt.

sanxious for a divorce, lives at Como in the splendid vills owned by her family. Her son has never to name of Garibaldi, and seems to have no idea of claiming a share in Garibaidi's property.

—The largest steel cannon ever cast in

Russia is now the subject of experiments in St. Peters-burg. It was made in the Government foundry of Obuk-hoff; it is in inches in diameter, 120,000 pounds in weight, 35 feet in length, and throws a ball nearly five miles. -The Pope has intrusted Cardinal Hergenrother with the reorganization of the Papai archives

at the Vatican, so as to make them more accessible for historical research. The Cardinal has also been author zed to prepare intoresting documents for publi -In their report for 1878 the British Commission of Customs point significantly to the fact that in 1874 the value of British exports to this country was 282,260,000, compared with £14,550,000 last year. This year, there is a revival in the volume of British exports.

nie Carrie, 3 years, 85 lbs., \$290; P. Lorillard's Pique, 4 years, 103 lbs., \$65; T. Puryear's Brother to Grinstead, 4 years, 105 lbs., \$60; J. G. Nelson's Corelia, 3 years, 90 lbs., \$60; J. G. Nelson's Corelia, 3 years, 90 lbs., \$60.

Bonnie Carrie started in the lead at the seventh furiong pole, but passing the stand, Corilla had gained first place. Going around the turn Bonnie Carrie rushed to the front again and kept that place to the end. Bonnie Wood starting in the fourth place, went up on the stretch and finished second. Pique was third. Time, 1:58. French pools paid \$18,60.

The third rase was for a purse of \$400, for horses which have never won a race of the value of \$1,500. One mile and a half. The following were the starters, and the average pools; G. B. Morris's Mintzer, 5 years, 114 lbs., \$500; T. Puryear's Danicheff. 4 years, 108 lbs., \$115.

Skylark went off in the lead, and kept it to the back stretch. Then Atkinson let Mintzer go, and after running together a short time Mintzer forged ahead and won with his usual case. Time, 2:39%. Danicheff came in second. French pools paid \$7.40.

The last was a selling race, one mile and five furlongs, for a purse of \$400. In the pools Dwyer Brothers' Kenney, 6 years old, 111 lbs., sold a heavy favorite at \$900; L. Hart's Clemmie G. 6 years, 108 lbs., \$250; G.B. Morris's Bill Dillon, 6 years, 104 lbs., \$235; John Rpellman's Patrol, 4 years, 110 lbs., \$125; F. M. Hall's Diek Sasseer, 5 years, 98 lbs., \$30.

All started in a line in the shute. Clemmie G. shot out of the shute first, and kept a good lead for over a mile; Bill Dillon second, and Kenney, Diek Sasseer the Hell, gaining it and passing under the wire first, with Clemmie G. inpping and Diek Sasseer thirft. Time, 2:55%.

French pools paid \$4.90.

Pools were sold this afternoon on to-morrow's races as follows:

Mile Race—J. R. Keen's Dan Sparling, \$200; D. J. Crouse's Jericho, \$200. Oden Bowle's Belle, \$200; D. J. Crouse's Jericho, \$200. Oden Bowle's Belle, \$200; D. J. Crouse's Jericho, \$200. Oden Bowl -A French physician, Dr. Companys, who and charge of the sanitary arrangements of the Sues Canal works, has been sent to Panamin to study the subject of health regulations for laborers on the preposed canal. De Lesseps will get the men from South America. -The wife of Thomas H. Benner of Hagers-

town had been warned before she married him that his temper was violent, and that, sooner or later, he would whip her. She seems to have made up her mind what to do if he struck her, for when he did so, she drew a re-volver from her pocket and shot him dead. -The force of imagination nearly killed a

nan who had drunk a draught from a Swies lake, and consulting his guide book read: "Leau in lacest hien poissoneuse." Portunately a triend, coming up, informed him of the distinction between poissoneuse (fishy) and poisoneuse (poisoneuse), and the ignoramus was saved.

—Mitchell Jefferson of Scottville, Va., consulting his guide book read: "L'eau du lac est bier

found the coffee in his cup very bitter, and turned it back into the pot. Soon atterward his mother in law poured some coffee from the pot, drank it, and died. Mrs. Jeffer son then confessed that her mother had induced her to attempt to kill her husband by putting poison in his cap. -Sir George Campbell, a Scotchman, in his book of travels in the United States, says. "They took me to see Mr. G. W. C., a very successful man, and a great institution in Philadelphia. Thus sight-ingly does the traveller pass over Mr. George Washington Childs, A. M., throwing away the opportunity to describ

the first obituary poet of the age.

The hand cars for passengers in the Paris sewers are neatly made and furnished with cane seats. The line rolls directly over the sewers. The air fide-scribed as "averaging a good strong smell." Male ex-cursionists smoke, and remining smuff performed handkerchiefs. No one has yet been known to want to make a tour of the sewers of New York.

-Snow is shovelled out of a large granite building in Boston every morning, and the toys may play at snowballing in a temperature of 90 degrees, if hey are quick about it. This building is a warehou for the storage of perishable provisions, and the air in it is kept at 40 by refrigeration with ammonia. The snew gathers constantly in the machine room.

-According to the new German law const

regulations, which are to come into operation on the lab of October next, German will be the only language which an be used before the tribunals of the empire ers are to be allowed when one or the other party before the court does not understand German, but all papers and proceedings must be in the German language. -Mr. Jacobson grew too old to work his farm at Wankon, Iowa, and gave it to his son, expecting to retain a home on it, but soon found himself in the

portiouse. After a few weeks of pauper life, brok health and heart. the old man returned afoot to the farm; but the son refused to receive him, and he wan-dered into the woods, where his dead body was found. -At the funeral of Mrs. Tifft, at Mystic Bridge, R. I., a neighbor rummaging in a bureau drawer found a watch that had long before been stolen from him. This led to a search by other persons whose rendences had been visited by burglars, and it was found that the Tiff house was a store of plunder. The thiel proved to

ment, may proceed to give such judgment as the Court below ought to have given; or it may award a cenire de novo if the record will warrant it. But it was decided by an eminent Chief Justice in England that "if it appear the Judge has given wrong directions," a new trial will be granted; but it is otherwise as to cenire de novo, which can only be granted when it appears upon the face of the record that the verdict is so imperfect that no judgment can be given, or when it appears that the jury ought to have found the facts differently, and it cannot be granted in any other case. It has been uniformly held from ancient times that when the judgment has been given against the defendant, the only judgment to be given in error is quod judicum recreatur without a respondent ouster, and the exceptions prove the rule.

It is well settled that the prisoners cannot be tried anew without a renire de novo is awarded, but as the point upon which the judgment was reversed in this case is not embraced within the rule upon which a renire de novo can be awarded, and as the court by its opinion gave judgment quod judicium recersion only, by what rule of law can the prisoners be retried?

There is no criminal case on record where a prisoner has been reversed. The prisoners gailty once given has been reversed. The prisoners denove against in his case in the prisoner has been reversed. be the deceased woman's son, who had been an active member of a Baptist church. -All cattle in the Czar's dominions that may be struck with the plague, or that may be suspected of being affected by it, are to be promptly slaughtered, There is no criminal case on record where a prisoner has been retried when judgment upon a general verdict of guilty once given has been reversed. The prisoner's constitutional right to plead "once in jeopardy," as well as the ancient practice of the courts, is a sufficient warrant for this assertion. (See People ast. Taylor, 3 Denio, 91; O'Leary ast. People, 4 Parker, 193.) The Court held: "The defect in this case is that the story is imputed to this defendant and put into her lips which she never uttered, and thus a fact of the utmost importante is by unguarded expressions import of into the testimony. "Such errors must have prejudiced both of these defendants on the trial of the merits of the case. The judgment contained in the record must be reversed." Consequently it is obvious that the Court as well as the jury should have given judgment for the defendants upon the merits of the case, because the admission of illegal testimony will not avoid a judgment on error, unless it plainly appears that such testimony could not have injuriously affected the defendants on the merits of the case.

The Court publicly announced that they would read the whole evidence; consequently if follows that, in the minds of the Court, there was not sufficient evidence to convict without the "imported story imputed to this defendant and put into her lips which she never uttered."

Attronner. The carcasses are to be either burned or buried deeply in the ground, and the stables in which they have been kept are to be thoroughly disinfected. The owners of cattle thus disposed of are to be remunerated, on condition that they have at once reported to the authorities the appear-

ance of the epidemic. -Nathan G. Sayles of Golden, Cal., who is sane now, and probably has never been insune, has had some hard experience in being confined as a crazy man. The persecutors were his wife, and daughter, who would be benefited by his dying intestate. He says on oath that they induced a jury of six of his enemies to pronounce him insame, hired a brute to keep him upon his farm, re-vited him when, in an effort to escape, he was lassed and had a leg and hip broken by his jailer; and finally

that they stole his property. -In the official report on the mobilization of the Rossian army it is stated that during the years 1877 and 1878 there were transported by Russian rall-roads altogether 2,021,500 soldiers and others, 484,00 orses for army service, 21,000 military wagons, and 3,114,000 post (post is equal to forty pounts) of previsions, excluding those furnished by contractors. There were transperted, also, over 60,000 Turkish prisoners. who were carried in separate wagons, for they were as

fected by spotted typhus, a contagions and fatal discass. -The President of a theological seminary says, in the Congregationalist, that he received the tollow-ing letter from a trustee of a frontier church "A friend refers me to you for a pulpit supply. He thinks you can send a first-class student for the summer. We wish an able, brilliant, superior man-a man that is attractive socially and in the pulpit-one that can preach an able and interesting sermon without manuscript. Not only this, but he must be cosmopolitan in his make up, and pussess smud practical judgment and tact. We are that particular in specifying, for only such a man can give satisfaction and be successful in our midet. The trustee was informed that there was no one in the seminary who would answer to this description, and the statement was ventured that the number of such men was probably not large in the entire ministry.

-It has been commonly said that the cold vater poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket," was inspired by a glass of brandy. A writer in the Boston Hemle affirma the truth of the story, and tells it as a personal recollec-tion. Samuel Woodworth, the author, was a printer, and was employed in an office in Chambers street, New York One day he dropped into Mallory's barroom, in Franking street, to get some brandy and water. The liquid was excellent, and Woodworth remarked that it was superior to anything he ever tasted. "No," said a cut "there was one thing that you and I used to think for surpassed this in the way of drinking." "What was that!" asked Woodworth, dablously. "Fresh spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hing in the well, after our return from the bay feet on a suttry day in summer." The rhythm of the phrase, "The old oaken bucket that hung in the well," street Voodworth at once, and the picture of the well at h owhood home came to his mand. Within a lew hours he

-The class distinctions of a recent enterminment given by Gambella displeased the Republicand of France. The famous Palnis Bourton, which is his offe cial residence, was lighted by electricity, advenstatuary brouges from the national galleries and the walls in many places covered with rich top-struct bot-Long lines of voldiery held the way clear for the gu Inside the hallway lackers fined the corridors in gold and green liveries. The guests, on cute one district their cards to an official in waiting. These cards were of different colors, and a marked discrimination Wasin the bestown of the persons presenting them. The company was divided into three classes. The first work into the reserved valou, the second distributed them wires aimost at random, while the third were not admitted to the general salons until all the second and nest wer salely bestowed for the concert and baret. From a websch until 10 Gambetta remained at the procedure. trance shaking hands and felling the first class guests how grad be was to see them. At 10 President circy, arrived, Gambetta conducted him into the concert hall, where the favored persons had been surreptitionly herie since time prestously. After the concert there was a dramano representation by Coquean, the first come actor of the Comedic Française, just returned from London. It was 15 when this part of the entertainment closed, and as the serval of an hore was even for retreatment. A balet. terval of an hour was given for retreatment. A tallet

# I like that definition, and I wish to ask if the old feudal system of conquest-flanked by the European doctrine of the right of discovery, upon which European potentiates built their colonies in this country—is not the foundation upon sale to the second comment rest nodes? Also permit their for the special legislation of which is the foundation for the special legislation of which is the foundation for the special legislation of which is the foundation. In building an privileged incompanies also a few parts of the special production of the special production of the colonies of the co A Landon Beccher. From the Springleld Republican.

Not a Drunkard.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I ask

room to correct a mi-statement. Michael Travis, who was killed by Paul Shirley in Fulton street on the 13th of

was killed by Paul Shirley in Falton street on the 13th of July, has been described as a drunken long-horeman. Now there was not one particle of evidence before the Coroner's jury to warrant such an assertion. Not one witness testified that the deceased was intoxicated, and Dr. Shipppart, who made the post-mortem examination, the street of the constitution of the consecution of the particle of t

Wounded in the Draft Riota

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A friend of

tine told me that he had seen in Tax Sus that there wa

a fund in existence for the benefit of those who were wounded in the July riots of 1863. Now, I belonged to the Thirteeath New York Artiliers; was in camp on Staten Island, was called out, and received a serious wound, and I have a wife and family, and I am in very needy circumstances.

An Ex-Soldler's Questions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In yes terias's sun I observed the following statement of the Monroe Doctrine:

"The Mouroe Doctrine, in brief, is that the United

Sintes ought to keep clear of European politics, and keep European politics, politicians, and potentates clear of

I like that definition, and I wish to ask if the old feudal

The Rev Newman Hall's disgrace succeeds Being Ward Beecher's At the size of the after a Christian manistry of 37 years, the London clerks man has brought a sulf-for divorce signals the size for adultary, and Mrs. Ball reducts with evidence accusing her husband of the same crime. The course of the trial, how in progress in

LONDON, Aug. 6 .- The Irish University bill made good progress in the Hone of Commons, in Committee, last might, and the messagers appear to think there is now every prospect that the bill will become a law at the present session. In the House of Commons today the Irish University bill passed through Communities, after the amendment in layor of the payment of resulties and been rejected, by a vote of 101 to 62.

began at 35mmil lasted until &